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A BRIEF  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
TULLAUGAUM EXPEDITION

FROM  
BOMBAY;

AND LIKEWISE OF THE  
SIEGES OF BASSIEN, ARNOLL, CALLIAN,  
AND CANANORE,

ON THE  
WESTERN SIDE OF INDIA,

During the Course of the WAR, commenced the 21st of November 1778.

EXTRACTED FROM  
THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER,  
WHO WAS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED ON THOSE SEVERAL SERVICES.



BRECKNOCK:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY W. AND G. NORTH; SOLD ALSO BY  
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1794.



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TO THE HONOURABLE  
COURT OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
*EAST INDIA COMPANY,*

This short Narrative of the several Services herein  
contained, is humbly offered, as a small Mite  
towards the Information of any Historical Gentle-  
man of greater Abilities, who may chuse to write

A GENERAL HISTORY

OF OUR  
WARS IN INDIA,

BY

AN OFFICER,

Who had the Honour of being very materially  
employed in their Service, and who has Reason  
to wish them every possible Success.



COOPER'S

WEST VIRGINIA

CONTAINS A FULL AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

FROM 1776 TO 1863

BY J. M. COOPER

OF THE

WEST VIRGINIA

AND OF THE

WEST VIRGINIA



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OF THE  
EXPEDITION  
TO  
T U L L A U G A U M  
FROM  
B O M B A Y.

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IN the year 1778, when the rainy season was over and the ground sufficiently dry, an encampment was formed on *Coolabab*, a small peninsula adjoining to *Bombay*, consisting of a battalion of European infantry, a battalion of European artillery, and the 4th, 5th, and 6th battalions of Sepoys, the whole commanded by Brigadier General CHARLES EGERTON. This encampment remained there, the artillery practising at a butt, and the infantry going through their usual exercises, field-days and camp-duties, until the 21st of November, when the army was ordered to hold itself in readiness for actual service. A corps of six companies of grenadiers was formed from  
the

the three battalions of Sepoys, to which was added a detachment of artillery with two light field pieces : The command was given to Captain STEWART, who was ordered to embark the next morning on board boats to be provided for that purpose at the watering-place. On the 22d, STEWART's corps embarked, and immediately stood over across *Bombay* harbour to *Uptab* river, behind *Caranga* island, where they landed on the *Mbaratta* shore, STEWART's instructions were to proceed by rapid marches through the *Conkan*, and possess himself of the great pass into the *Deckan*, called *Bhore Ghautt* : The same day the army was in orders to embark, and the object of the campaign announced to be the settling *Ragonath Row* on the *Musnud*, or throne of *Poonab*, the capital of the *Mbaratta* empire, it being his lawful right. On the 23d the army struck their tents, and embarked at the watering-place ; at noon the artillery marched into *Bombay*, from whence one hundred and fifty of them, under the command of Colonel DEGEN with the ordnance and stores, were embarked at the *Pier-head*, and the whole embarkation being thus completed, the fleet of boats, at night, stood over the harbour for *Bellapour Fort*, at the mouth of *Ponwell* river, where they arrived the next morning. The enemy fired the guns of the place upon

us, but did no execution. The European grenadiers landed, went into the fort, and found it abandoned ; upon which all the boats moved up into the river, where they lay all night.

*Bellapour* is situated on the north-east side of *Bombay* harbour, on an eminence commanding the entrance of *Ponwell* river. It's figure is a parallelogram, two of it's angles fortified with round towers, and the other two with strong bastions. It was well mounted with about thirty pieces of cannon. On the 25th the army, still on board the boats, moved up the river, about ten or twelve miles, to *Ponwell* village, after leaving a subaltern and fixty Sepoys as a garrison at *Bellapour*. In the afternoon we disembarked, about half a mile from the village, and encamped, where we soon received intelligence of STEWART's being in possession of the *Bbore Gbautt*.

*Ponwell* is a large village, having five pagodas and a large tank of water. The river is navigable for small craft up to the village, but no farther. We lay encamped many days at *Ponwell* waiting for draught and carriage bullocks, which our commissary, Mr. HOLMES, was obliged to procure from *Surat*. In the mean while the engineers were busily employed in forming a road for the route of the army through the *Conkan*,

It



It may gratify the curiosity of military gentlemen to be informed of the quantity of ordnance and stores issued from the arsenal of *Bombay* on this occasion, by which means they may form a judgment of the number of bullocks necessary for even so small an army:

*The following is a correct List, viz.*

#### ORDNANCE.

- 2 Eight inch howitzers, 4 four one-half inch ditto.
- 4 Twelve-pounders, 8 six-pounders.
- 6 Three-pounders, 1 long nine-pounder.

#### LABORATORY STORES.

- 3 Four one-half inch laboratory chests complete.
- 2 Eight inch ditto, ditto, ditto.
- 2 Ditto, ditto, spare.
- 1 Package, containing 400 twelve-pounder tubes filled, 3 copper drudging boxes ditto.
- 1 Package, containing 4 boxes of six-pounder tubes, 250 each.
- 1 Package, containing 3 boxes of three-pounder tubes, 300 each.

1 Package

*List continued.*

- 1 Package, containing one box of three-pounder tubes, 1000
- 1 Ditto of quickmatch, 5 lb.
- 1 Package, containing one box of three-pounder cartridges.
- 111 Boxes of twelve-pounder round shot fixed cartridges,  
four in each box, - - - 444 Rounds.
- 66 Ditto, ditto, case-shot ditto, ditto, ditto, - 264 ditto.
- 100 Ditto six-pounder round ditto, ditto, eight  
in each, - - - 800 ditto.
- 38 Ditto, ditto case-shot ditto, ditto, ditto, - 304 ditto
- 59 Ditto three-pounder round ditto, ditto, 12  
in each, - - - 708 ditto.
- 17 Ditto, ditto case-shot ditto, ditto, ditto, - 204 ditto.
- 7 Ditto eight-inch howitzers cartridges filled, 100 ditto.
- 10 Ditto, ditto, ditto shells filled, - - 20 ditto.
- 15 Ditto, ditto howitzer canisters filled with  
hand-grenades, - - - 30
- 20 Bags of ditto, ditto grape-shot - - 40 ditto.
- 9 Boxes of four one-half inch howitzer cart-  
ridges filled, - - - 360 ditto.
- 8 Ditto of ditto, ditto, ditto shells filled, - 64 ditto.
- 20 Bags of ditto, ditto howitzer grape, - 100 ditto.

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10 Boxes

*List continued.*

10 Boxes of portfires, 100 in each,	-	-	1000 Rounds.
1 Box of blue-lights for signals,	-	-	20 ditto.
1 Ditto of twelve-pounder tubes filled,	-	-	800 ditto.
1 Ditto, ditto empty,	-	-	1000 ditto.
1 Ditto six-pounder filled,	-	-	1000 ditto.
1 Ditto, ditto empty,	-	-	1200 ditto.
1 Half chest of mealed powder, containing lbs.	-	-	50 ditto.
120 Chests of corned powder, 50 lb. in each,	-	-	6000 ditto.
8 Ditto of fine ditto, ditto,	-	-	400 ditto.
15 Boxes of hand-grenades, containing	-	-	300 ditto.
35 Ditto of twelve-pounder round shot fixed	-	-	in each,
to bottoms,	-	-	318 ditto.
17 Ditto of ditto case-shot ditto, ditto,	-	-	102 ditto.
67 Ditto of six-pounder round ditto, ditto,	-	-	804 ditto.
17 Ditto of ditto case-shot,	-	-	204 ditto.
17 Ditto with round and case-shot for three-	-	-	
pounder ditto,	-	-	425 ditto.
10 Ditto of three-pounder case ditto, ditto,	-	-	250 ditto.

All these articles were packed with hemp, covered with strong canvas, lashed with European cordage, marked and numbered.

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On the 3d of December a sufficient number of bullocks having arrived, those destined for the artillery service were told off to the guns in the Park. Each eight-inch howitzer requiring six pairs of bullocks; the twelve-pounders the same number. To each six-pounder four pairs; to a four and half inch howitzer three pairs, and to each three-pounder one pair; two pairs to each tumbrel: so that the artillery department alone required between three and four hundred head of draught cattle. The infantry ammunition and commissary's stores bearing a proportion with the artillery, &c. our little army seemed quite encumbered. We marched, on the 4th in the morning, in columns from the right, and continued advancing by short and easy stages, until the 14th of December, when we arrived, without having met the least opposition, at *Campooly* village, at the foot of the ascent up the *Ebore Ghautt*, which is the principal pass from *Conkan* through the *Balligat* mountains into the *Deckan*. *Campooly* is thirty-seven miles East from *Ponwell*; it is a small village, with an excellent tank of water. The engineers began immediately to form a road up these stupendous heights; and the soldiers, who voluntarily chose to work as pioneers, were allowed double pay. The Field Committee, composed of Messrs. CARNAC, MOSTYN, SIBBALD, and FARMER, now joined the army.

On the 17th at night, RAGONATH Row, with his suite, elephants and cannon, moved up the *Ghautt*. On the 22d, all our artillery were dragged and carried up with great difficulty into the *Deckan*, where active hostilities commenced without delay. From *Condola*, at the summit of the pass, we marched on the 23d, leaving a subaltern with two companies of Sepoys in a redoubt constructed for it's defence. The enemy burned and destroyed all the villages and forage in the whole country round us. They cannonaded and harrassed us every day as we advanced, annoying us likewise with war-rockets and matchlocks, until we came up with their grand army at *Tullaugaum*, on the 9th of January 1779.

This fine city had been destroyed by fire the night before we marched to it. Our losses were considerable, and we severely felt that of two very gallant officers, Colonel CAY and Captain STEWART, of the grenadier corps. The whole *Mbaratta* force was supposed to be collected in our front at *Tullaugaum*, which is only twelve or fourteen miles from *Poonab*. They were drawn up in three grand bodies, the *Peshwab Nannab-Furnavefe* in the centre, *Tuckajee Holkar* on his right, and *Mabadajee Scindia* on his left; they being the two Chief Jaghire Dairs of the empire. Their numbers were computed

puted to be about two hundred thousand fighting men, mostly cavalry, besides an innumerable host of camp-followers. They were only a mile from us, and seemed to cover the whole country, as far as the eye could reach.

At *Tullaugaum* we lay entrenched, cannonading with the enemy every day, until the 12th January, when our leaders thought it prudent to retreat; accordingly we retired from the left in columns, at one o'clock in the morning. The enemy pursued, and as soon as it was light, a hot engagement began, which was continued until the afternoon. The cavalry made many repeated attempts to charge through our line, but were constantly repelled, by the effectual and quick discharge of our ordnance and musquetry. Great destruction and terror was occasioned amongst our troops, by the blowing up of two or three tumbrels of ammunition, which were pierced by the enemy's cannon shot. It proved highly fortunate, and indeed we probably owed our safety to the circumstance, that early in the morning, we had sent a detachment, and secured the possession of *Worgaum* village, about a mile in our rear.

Thither we retreated with considerable regularity, about two o'clock in the afternoon; and took post very advantageously, after sustaining a loss of fifteen or sixteen officers, about

an



an hundred Europeans, and four or five hundred Sepoys killed, as many more wounded, exclusive of camp-followers, bullocks &c. and we were obliged to leave numbers of the wounded on the ground, and one piece of cannon. The enemy attacked us on the following day, but were repulsed with great loss.

On the 14th, our Field Committee thought proper to send out a flag of truce, and proposed a treaty with the enemy, which, in the course of a few days, was concluded. RAGONATH Row, Mr. FARMER, and Lieutenant STEWART, were delivered up to them as hostages for it's ratification; and, on the 17th in the afternoon, our army, or rather the remains of it, marched from *Wargaum* on their way back towards *Bombay*.

We repassed the *Bhore Gbault* on the 19th, which we found in possession of the enemy, our party having deserted it. By our former route, we returned to *Ponwell*, through the *Conkan*, where boats being ready provided, we reembarked, and arrived at *Bombay*, on Monday the 25th day of January.

By this treaty, which our Field Committee made with the *Mbarattas* at *Worgaum*, it was stipulated unreservedly, on the part of the English nation, to relinquish the cause of RAGONATH Row for ever; to cede to the *Mbarattas* our island *Salset*, and our districts of *Baroche* and *Jumbiseer*, to the northward  
of

of *Surat*; and it was to ensure the due performance of these stipulations that they insisted on having no less hostages than RAGONATH ROW's own person, with two English gentlemen. But when the *Mbarattas* sent their Vakeels to *Bombay*, requiring the cession of those places, they were given to understand by the *Bombay* Government, that the Field Committee had entered into engagements, to which their delegated powers were inadequate. And a few months afterwards, General GODDARD, with his *Bengal* army, arriving at *Surat*, the war was recommenced against the *Mbarattas* by the English as principals; and, in the year 1779, the General, with an army composed of his *Bengal* troops, a body of *Candabar* cavalry, and a large detachment of *Bombay* troops, with a detachment from the *Madras* establishment, besieged and took by storm the ancient and wealthy city of *Abmedabad*, and conquered the whole province of *Guzeraut*.

OF THE  
CALLIAN EXPEDITION.

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**W**HILST these things were doing on the northward, the *Bombay* Government, not to be idle nearer home, employed the few troops they could spare in the reduction of a place called *Callian*, situated about ten or twelve miles north-east of our frontier garrison, *Tanna* on *Salfet*. Captain CAMPBELL, with the sixth battalion of Sepoys and two field-pieces, in the month of April 1780, was ordered to take a small fort called *Parficke*, on the *Callian* river, where he remained until the 9th of May, when being reinforced with a company of European infantry and two companies of the fourth battalion of Sepoys, with two field-pieces, we embarked on boats, and proceeding four or five miles up the river, landed at a small village called *Tuckooda*; from whence the troops marched by land, the field-pieces dragged all the way by men about five or six miles farther. When we came in sight of the fort, the  
enemy



enemy fired the guns of the place upon us, and drew up on the plain, with an apparent design of giving us battle; but, after exchanging a few shot and skirmishing, they gave way. We entered and took possession of the town; the enemy, however, kept a warm fire upon us from the Ghurry or Citadel; but we soon dislodged them, by throwing a few shells amongst them from a small howitzer.

The town of *Callian* is of considerable extent, of an oblong square figure, walled round, flanked with round towers, on most of which we found some small cannon. It is about two miles in circuit, including the Ghurry, which stands at the north-west angle of the town, and close by the river side, on an eminence, insulated from the town by a deep and broad ditch.

On the 12th of May, the enemy, to the number of near 18,000 horse and foot, with eight pieces of cannon, under the command of an able General, **PERO PANSHA**, came against *Callian*, and the next morning attacked us furiously, on the South and East sides, with cannon and musquetry. They did most mischief on the East side, when they approached close to the wall, under cover of the buildings in the suburbs, many of which overlooked the town-wall; from thence the enemy

C

destroyed

destroyed great numbers of our men on the ramparts. They continued their attack until the evening.

On the 14th the attack was not so violent ; but on the 15th, they came in great force, made a general assault, and attempted erecting a battery against the Gunge Gate ; but were beat off, in all parts, with great vigour and steadiness. We this day received a seasonable reinforcement from *Bombay*, of about fifty European infantry and two hundred Sepoys, of different corps, with two field-pieces ; at night we were at the necessity of burning the suburbs. The enemy were now more cautious of approaching, having lost their cover, and only cannonaded at a distance for three or four days following.

On the 21st of May, Colonel HARTLEY, with the troops just returned to *Bombay* from GODDARD's army, in the *Guzeraut*, arrived at *Callian*. After this powerful addition to our garrison, the enemy desisted from all further attempts upon the place. Draught bullocks having been provided, we sallied out upon the enemy, on the 24th in the morning, and destroyed their cantonment on the *Walden Nuddy*, a small brook about two miles distant from the East side of the town. We pursued them a few miles, and returned in the afternoon.

On

On the 26th, a battalion of Sepoys was stationed, as a piquet guard, near the spot which had been occupied by the enemy. On the 28th the troops moved out, and encamped on the banks of the *Walden Nuddy*; and on the 30th we marched in pursuit of the enemy, and surprized their camp. We had fourteen miles to march before we saw any thing of them; after a smart action of near an hour, we drove them off their ground, and took possession of their camp at *Budlapour*, on the bank of a river called *Oolafs Nuddy*.

On the 1st of June, we marched back to *Callian*; and, as the rainy season was approaching, the troops went into barracks, and Colonel HARTLEY remained in command of the garrison; from whence, after the monsoon was over, he made another campaign about the *Conkan*.



## SIEGES OF BASSEIN AND ARNOLL.

**I**N the mean time it was determined, between the *Bombay* Government and General GODDARD, to reduce the strong fortresses of *Bassein*, situated opposite our post, called *Darravee* on *Salset*. A camp was formed at *Pallie* village, near *Darravee*, composed of the *Madras* detachment that had served with General GODDARD in the *Guzerat*, two battalions of *Sepoys*, and an hundred European artillery from *Bombay*, the whole under the command of Colonel BROWNE. To this place were brought by sea the heavy ordnance, ammunition, and stores of all kinds, preparatory to the siege, and kept on board boats ready for landing, as soon as a junction should be formed with the grand army, which was effected on the 14th of November 1780. The General marched his army by land, from *Surat* to the back of *Bassein* district, and came immediately before the place, where he was joined by Colonel BROWNE and

and the troops from *Pallie* camp ; the enemy immediately set fire to *Badrapore* village, on the extremity of the esplanade.

On the 28th of November, we opened an enfilading battery from the burned village, on the north-west side of the place, at the distance of 1000 yards, with a discharge of six thirteen-inch mortars, two eighteen-pounders, and four twelve-pounders, and kept up a constant fire on the defences. The enemy returned our fire with great alacrity.

On the 30th, at night, the approaches were begun, and advanced three or four hundred yards, in an oblique direction, commencing at the left of the enfilading battery, which formed what engineers term the Tail of the Approach : And now the approaches were carried on with vigour every night, by very large working parties of near a thousand men.

On the 3rd of December, a mortar battery was opened, in a return of the approach to the right, in which were six ten-inch mortars and fourteen royals and cohorns. On the 5th, a battery was opened, on the North side of the place, and opened with two eight-inch mortars and four eighteen pounders. On the 9th, the grand breaching battery of nine twenty-four pounders was opened, at the head of the approach, with-

in



in two hundred yards of the wall, and a heavy fire kept up all day from all the batteries. On the 10th, the salient angle of the north-west bastion was breached so as to be almost practicable, upon which VISAJEE PUNT, who commanded in the garrison, sent out officers to capitulate. The battery ceased firing; and the next day, the 11th of December, the garrison, to the number of five or six thousand men, marched out, and laid down their arms. They were escorted out of the *Bassein* district, and released. The English colours being hoisted on the ramparts, a sufficient number of men were sent in to garrison the town, which is three miles in circuit. It was formerly a place of great note in the time of the *Portuguese* power in *India*, and is regularly fortified.

On the evening of the 12th, a detachment, consisting of the grenadiers of the whole army, five companies of European infantry, the *Candabar* cavalry, with eight field-pieces, paraded, and immediately marched, under the General's command, to relieve Colonel HARTLEY, who was hard pushed by the enemy near *Vizrabbi*. We marched night and day, until we reached Colonel HARTLEY's post on the 14th, where we found him hemmed in by the enemy, between two hills, where he had suffered much in the loss of officers, men, horses, baggage,



gage, &c. ; was in great want of provisions and ammunition ; much incumbered with a great hospital of sick and wounded ; and in short he must, in all human probability, have been cut to pieces, but for this seasonable relief and succour. On the 15th, we encamped at *Vizrabbi*.

On the first of January 1781, after we had reduced *Bassein* and relieved Colonel HARTLEY's detachment from their distress, General GODDARD laid siege to *Arnoll*, a strong fort, about ten miles north-west of *Bassein*, standing on a small island, six or seven hundred yards from the shore, where we erected our batteries, and kept up a constant fire upon the place, from five large mortars and twelve twenty-four pounders, from the 1st to the 17th of the month, when the breach being practicable, it surrendered. The garrison that came over, and laid down their arms, were about six hundred men. By such a long and heavy bombardment, the inside of *Arnoll* was reduced to a heap of ruins and rubbish. The troops that formed the siege marched away, under Colonel PARKER's command, to join the General at *Vizrabbi* camp. The General then proceeded up the *Conkan*, with the design of clearing the country of the enemy, which he effected ; and, after driving them before him into the *Deckan*, he took possession of the

*Bhore*

*Bbore Ghautt*, where he remained until the approach of the monsoon, when he marched back towards *Callian*. The enemy pursued him, and hung upon his rear all the way; and, in this single retrograde movement, we sustained a much greater loss in officers and men than at both the sieges of *Bassein* and *Arnoll*.

At *Callian* he cantoned the army, and in a few months afterwards an armistice took place, which ended in a peace with the *Mbarattas*; but, in order to obtain it, we were under the necessity of giving up all our newly acquired conquests, the *Guzeraut*, the *Conkan*, *Terrapoor*, and *Bassein*; and moreover ceded to them the districts and garrison-towns of *Baroche* and *Jumbiseer*.

## OF THE CANNANORE EXPEDITION.

**P**EACE, however, was not yet concluded with **TIPPoo-SULTAN**, the son and successor of the famous *Myfore* General **HYDER-ALLI-CAWN**; General **MATHEWS**'s expedition to *Budnore*, and the subsequent gallant defence of *Mangalore* by the brave Colonel **CAMPBELL**, were amongst the last memorable exertions of our troops against **TIPPoo**. The garrison at *Mangalore* being almost reduced for want of sustenance, the *Bombay* Government, in the month of November 1783, ordered a detachment, under the command of Colonel **M'KENNY**, to embark for its relief, with a supply of provisions and stores. This detachment consisted of three battalions of Sepoys, a company of artillery, with mules and pioneers; they embarked on board the *Alfred*, *Hawke*, and *Glatton* East-Indiamen, with boats to accompany them, laden with stores.



We joined Brigadier-General NORMAN M'LEOD off *Mangalore*, where he was just arrived from *Tillechery*, with four companies of the 36th regiment, four companies of the 52d, and a like number of the *Hanoverian* regiment. When the supply of provisions was thrown into *Mangalore*, we sailed altogether for *Tillechery*; and, in December, General M'LEOD, with the united forces above mentioned, formed an expedition against the *Bibee* or Queen of *Cannanore*.

This place is very advantageously situated on a promontory that juts out into the sea, at the distance of fourteen miles north-west of our settlement of *Tillechery*, forming between it and the main land a little bay, where small craft may lie in security at all seasons of the year. The principal place is strongly fortified with regular bastions, a *fausse-bray* and broad wet ditch on the land side, and with strong batteries and redoubts on the sides next the sea.

The *Portuguese* erected this fortification; they were dispossessed of it by the *Dutch*, who sold it about fifty or sixty years since to ALLI RAJAH, a *Mapla* merchant of great wealth, ever since which period it has been considered as the principal place belonging to the *Maplas*; ALLIA, their present Chief, being married to a daughter of the late ALLI RAJAH. The

*Maplas*

*Maplas* were originally *Arabs*, who, from trade and intercourse with the *Malabars*, came at length to settle and colonize at *Callicut*, *Tillechery*, *Cannanore*, and other places in that part of the coast, intermarrying with the natives, and adopting their manners and customs, but not their religion: They are a brave race of men; and though they are all merchants, yet they are also soldiers, and always go well armed, as indeed is the fashion with all the *Malabars* in general. The pretext of our going against *Cannanore* was the *Bibees* having detained, and sent as prisoners to TIPPOT SULTAN, Lieutenants MATHEWS and WHILDON, with four companies of Sepoys, who had been unfortunately shipwrecked at that place, on their way from *Tillechery* towards *Mangalore*.

On the 8th of December, in the evening, the troops moved from *Codoly* camp, crossed the two rivers, and lay on the plains of *Durmaptnam*; and the next morning marched, in a circuitous manner, round the *Cannanore* districts, until we got to the north-west side of the place, where the enemy made a stand, and a brisk fire was kept up for some time between them and our advanced guard. At length, they retreated with precipitation; an officer and some of our Sepoys were wounded, and a few killed.

killed. We then moved on, and invested the fortress, taking possession of all avenues.

On the 11th, in the evening, we opened a mortar battery, and landed all the ordnance and stores which had been sent by sea from *Tillechery*. Two ten-inch mortars played incessantly upon the fort. On the 13th, we completed and opened a breaching battery of nine eighteen-pounders, which soon destroyed the north-west or flag-staff bastion; so that, on the 15th, at eight o'clock in the morning, our troops stormed the place, and, after some opposition in the breach, became masters of it. After the storm, the troops, through some mistake, were led out in an irregular manner, and in detached corps, against the batteries, stockades, and redoubts, which the enemy had thrown up on the outside of the town-walls at a considerable distance from the principal fort, which we had already taken; there, in an idle fruitless service, we lost six or eight officers and about two hundred private soldiers, beside numbers very badly wounded. In the evening we removed the two mortars into the *fausse-bray* of the fort, on the face of the bastion fronting the town; and, in the morning of the 16th, threw two shells into it, on which the *BIBEE* surrendered



rendered herself and family as prisoners. They were conducted into the fort, and remained there several days under charge of sentinels, and were then set at large.

Our troops took possession of the town and all the outposts, and soon after encamped at a little distance from the fort. In this situation we remained until the month of *April*, when his Majesty's Squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir EDWARD HUGHES, arrived from *Bombay*. Peace being now concluded with TIPPoo SULTAN, the King's troops were embarked for *Madras*, the Company's troops returned to *Bombay*, and *Cannanore* was restored to the *Maplas*.

The capture of this place was the last service that terminated the long and extensive war, in which the *English* nation had been engaged against the *Americans*, the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Dutch*, *Hyder Alli*, and his successor *Tippoo Saib*, the *Mbarattas*, and the disaffected Rajahs of *Bengal*.

How they extricated themselves so well might be matter of wonder and astonishment to succeeding generations!

F I N I S.

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How they exerted themselves to well might be matter  
of wonder and astonishment to succeeding generations!



